little had been taught us by the incidents of the American battle, it was natural enough to apprehend some perverse mindirection of our efforts. However, for once, it appears as if we should take a lesson in good time. The Prime Minister's remarks will put the country at ease on this point. We shall build no more teeder shapf. We shall make all the progress we can in iron ships, and we have the invaluable advantage of pessessing a number of the frames ready to receive their armor. Hexceforth a ship sithout statical will be no significant this of all. A man of war must take on her plates exactly as the takes in her powder—one process being just as in dispossable as the other. As to the expense, we have no great fear of the result if we do but get rid of one obligation white accepting another. What rendered steam so coattly was that we persisted in building sating ships as well as steamers; and irreships would, of course, add heavily to our outgoings if we continued to bill wooden thins also. This time, however, we hope that enculativance will be escaped. As to the question of stationary fortifications, that was concisely disposed of by Sir J Pakington. "The question of forts," said be, "is a doubtful one, but as the importance of an irrespective disce, there little had been taught us by the incidents of the Ameri that was concisely disposed of by Sir J. Pakington, "The question of forts," said be, "is a doubtful case but as to the uportance of an iron-covered feet, there is no difference of opinion—no doubt at all." These condition the pith of the whole conditions, which is not obtain the pith of the whole conditions which necody, with the evidence many before the world, could possibly accid.

[From the London Post traverses to the conditions of the

the London Post (government organ), April 7.

Independently of the strength of the British navy as a means of attack or defence, we have been obliged, by recent events, to consider the comparative strength of existing or proposed fortifications. To this subject the House of Commons devoted a considerable portion of Friday night. Has the introduction of apparently invulnerable ships-of-war rendered fortifications entirely useless? If ships of war can be made invulnerable, it follows as a matter of course that fortifications, however heavily armed they may be, afford no means of defence. The sole manner in which a fortification affords defence against a sea attack is by the injury ti miniets upon assailants. If that injury cannot be inflicted, then the fortification might as well never have been constructed. The question ultimately resolves itself into whether ships-of-war can be made, for practical purposes, invulnerable to artility; whether, in fact, the means of defence can be made superior to the means of attack? As at present advised, it would seem that the means of defence are vastly superior, and consequently the government acted wisely in postponing for the present the further construction of fortifications on the established system, as these can alone be made serviceable as a means of attack. How, then, are our dockyards to be defended. The necessity for raising additional defences was pointed out by a commission specially appointed to inquire into the matter, and most assuredly that necessity has not be come less pressing since the introduction of invulnerable war vessels. In our dockyards to the materials out of which our navy is to be created or supplied, and their de truction, more expectally under existing creamenthees, would be inconceivably disastrous. The sole means by which the necessary defence can be afforded has been suggested to be the construction of engines similar to those which have rendered fortifications undeless. If an iron puted ship can shell a town, though exposed to the particular of a similar vessel. If, for example, the Gor

Opinions of the French Press ONOR OF THE MONITOR INVENTION ACCORDED TO MR. ERICSSON—THE CUPOLA GUN BYSTEM TO SIEGER ON LAND.

monor of the monitor invention accorded to Mr. erices on Lands.

[Paris (April 5) correspondence of London Post.]

The French journals are now in full cry about piated vessels. The Paris journals generally express their satisfaction that France had the prudence of trying her experiments in plated vessels on a smaller model than has been selected in England; first, because the expense is infinitely less; and next, because the large sized vessels are found to have answered badly.

The Pays instances the Defence and the Warrior as comparatively failures in England, principally from the fact that they do not answer the heim freely; whereas like Free in iron-cased vessels, the Gleire, the Normandie, the Invincible and the Coulenne, aithough large in size, move, it affirms, with facility. The same journal then inquires whether the English vessels just named ended to be considered fermidable machines of war, and expresses a doubt on the point.

[From the Faris Pays, April 5.]

Let us suppose a case of war. One of those English frigates perceives an enemy's iron-cased vessel, gives chase and comes up with her. The latter, smaller and less beavily arned, but perfectly under command, moderates her speed and resolutely prepares for action. The English vessel, unless site runs past her or comes to action at a distance which would be disadvantageous, is obliged to regulate her steerageway by that of her adversary, and whilst the latter can command her movements at will, the former, which is not acted on by her helm, has no other resource than to use her large teeth at such rare moments as the enemy's vessel shall be unskilled enough to expose herself to their tite. The issue of the strangle probably would not be doubtful. Such is now the state of the best and finat fronclast English vessel. The Admiralty are endeavoring to find a rememy for those defects. Will it succeed? We are, therefore, right in saying that England, pursued by the importantal phantons of an invasion, impossible in our day, so propitious to treaties of c accidental; navigation is the normal state. A mor was thrown aside, because in overloading the sonition it prevented that activity of movement which is the first of his conditions. We shall in the same manner come to the system of overloading vesses as little as tossible that is to say, not to encumber them with too heavy iron carings, and combine acceptance. that is to say, not to encumber them with too heavy men-canings, and confine ourselves to merely applying them to the water line, in order to shelter them from the effect of shot in that part, and preserve them from fro. We think that up to the present time nottning more than that has been done in France; and experienced seamen, whose opinion is entitled to respect, consider that our new system of naval constructions is fully on a par with the progress of the age. At all events, we do not spend enermous sums of money, and defence is secured.

enermong sums of money, and defence is sequred.

[From the Paris Tennys, April 5.]

It does not the less romain established that the age of wooden vessels is passed. The federal vessel, the Cumberland, cut open by the spur of the Merrimac, and going to the bottom with all her crew, courageously firing her list broadside, cannot be remembered without pain. If the Monitor had not arrived the same fate awaited, perhaps, the Minnesota, which had not less than seven hundred men on bard. Naval warfare in future will prebably only admit of two sorts of ships—troncased costels, which cannot be boarded, destined executally to operate on the coasts and against fortresse; and pre-inly to operate on the coasts and against of cellinst of specially to operate on the coasts and against forfresses; and steam vessels of great speed, capable of exaping by fligh from the formidable artillery of the first, and employed for distant capeditions. Ordinary steamships will perhap one day serve as simple tugs to the floating batteries which in this master might serve in the standard distant expeditions. Ordinary stoamships will perhal a one day serve as simple tugs to the fleating batteries, which in this matter might serve in the attack of the enemies' coasts and cover invasions. In the English Parliament it has already been proposed to protect the fortifications in order to place them in a condition to resist the new vessels. Who knows, if in ordinary sieges the system of attack of Varban will not be renounced, and if means will not be found to push forward on railways revolving towers armed with heavy gun. The dud has commenced between two and cannon; and if in naval battles we are brought back to the spurs of the Punic wars, ordinary wars will perhaps restore to us something like those monstrous machines which were made use of in the eleges of antiquity. It is important to nations which care to preserve their position not to allow themselves to be distanced in the struggle. The enginer Erictua, in constructing the Monitor, has had the merit of creating the distanced in the struggle. The enginer Erictua, in constructing the Monitor, has had the merit of creating the distanced with iron; and secondly, as their deck is open, the same as in the French vessels, so that the Gloire as well as the Warrer, is hable to be bearded. France has reason to congratulate herself on having adopted for her iron cased vessels a smaller model than that used in England, but she must also turn to account the important lessons which the Americans have given us. She must, at the same time, continue the improvements in artillery that she has commenced. The substitution of cylindrical confocial shots is, we know, one of the questions on which our scientific officers are now occupied; it will, perhaps, furnish a means of efficaciously resisting the armor-covered ships.

in the House of Commons, on the 7th inst., Mr. Disrael made a general attack upon the financial policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He denounced the idea of commencing the year without a surplus, while the trade of the country was diminishing and its revenue declining He thought England might find herself in a most unpleasant predicament, if unforescen difficulties should arise ;

sant predicament, if unforescen difficulties should arise in
America or on the Continent. He then dissected and
argued in opposition to the various fiscal arrangements of
Mr. Gladstone, since he assumed the office of Chancellor
of the Exchequer.
Mr. Gladstone replied, and with considerable bitterness
refuted the argument of Mr. Disraeli
During the general debate which ensued, Mr. Bentinek
condemned the policy of the government, and attributed the distress of the country to its inconsistent and inhuman policy in refusing to recognize the Confederate
States.

human policy in refusing to recognize the Confederate States.

The House ultimately went into committee, when the resolutions of the Charactler of the Exchequer, authorizing the issue of £1,000,000 Exchequer bonds, to be paid of at par after any period not exceeding six years; renewing the income tax and the tea and sugar duties for one year; sanctioning the occasional licenses to sell beer, &c.; the reduction of the duty on playing cards, and the atomp duty on foreign four bonds, were severally agreed to and ordered to be reported to the House Parliamentary propositions on the 8th inst were unimperiant in both houses. A motion was adopted in the House of Controlous for the production of all the correspondence relative to the affaka in Clina.

A conversity return of pauperson in England shows

that on the last day of February there was an increase in the Northwestern district (which comprises Lancashire and Cheshire) of closy-size per cent over the corresponding day last year. In other parts of the country the increase is comparatively triffing.

The crops in England are represented as most promising and invariant. There is a greatly increased breadth of wheat sown, and the crops are from three weeks to a mosth earlier than last year.

The Earl of Berby was sufering from an attack of influence, coupled with gout, and was unable to attend to his Parliamentary duties. He was improving, however. Notice had been given in the Common Council of London of a motion to present the honorary freedom of the city in a gold box to Mr. George Peabody for his manificent gift of £150,000 for the permanent relief of the poer of Lendon.

peer of Lendon.

France.

The Moniteur publishes a circular, addressed by Count Persign y to the prefects, which states that seven hundred and sixty six conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul have each declared in favor of acting independently of one another, and that eighty-eight conferences have accepted the General Council, under the presidency of a high dignitary of the church. Count Persigny states that, as the question of organization has been definitely settled by the conferences, and the legal existence of the society admitted by an imperial decree, each of the conferences of the society will henceforth exist independently of each other, and have no connecting central the. Count Persigny then, alluding to a letter of M. Baudon, in which that gentleman asserted that he would preserve the centralizing power of the society, says that this would be an infraction of the laws which would not be permitted by the government.

Statements and counter statements had been made relative to General Guyor's result from Rence but according to the latest rumors he was not to be disturbed.

A proposition of the Archibashop of Touleuse to celebrate as a glorious event a massacre of Protestants three centuries ago is severely condemned by the principal French journals.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts state that more animation prevailed among them, and that the operatives were better employed than for some time past. Shopkeepers, however, are complaining, and it is remarked in Paris that the advertisements from large establishments winding up and selling off at and under first cost are more numerous than at any period since 1848. At Lyous the irade in raw silk had become quite dail.

this accounts of the growing crops are favorable.

Headstuffs were dull and rather lower in Paris.

The Paris Bourse on the 8th instant opened firm, but closed flat at 69.90.

The Ministry had given orders to increase the number

The Ministry had given orders to increase the number of iron plated chips.

A conspiracy of great extent is said to have been discovered among the dergy of Belogna.

It is confirmed that an engagement had taken place between the royal troops and the brigands under Grocco, and it was reported that Crocco himself was killed.

Kumors were current that Amstria intended to incorporate with the army the best troops of the ex Duke of Medena, sending the remainder to infect the Neapolitan provinces. Discontent prevailed upon this account among the Modenese troops.

In the Itahian Chamber of Deputies, on the 8th inst., Signor Caracicla requested explanations of the ministry as to the measures taken against brigandage, which has recently broken out anew in the Capitanata. He demanded that the negotiations for the removal of Francis II. from Rome should be renewed.

Signor Ratazzi acknowledged that trouble had occurred in some of the southern provinces of the Sudom. He believed, however, that the reports of the Sudom. He believed, however, that the reports of the Sudom. He believed, however, that the reports of the Sudom. He believed, however, that the reports of the outbreak had been exagerated, because, having inquired if any augmentation of the military force was required, Gen. La Marmora had stated that none was necessary. He placed full trust in the officials recently despatched to these provinces. Signor Ratazzi continued.—With regard to the removal of Francis II. from Rome, the government of the King insists on pointing out that the presence of the ex-King is the source of the disorders arising from brigandage. The government believes that the Emperor recognizes the evil, and perceives the necessity of providing against its continuance; but it is impossible to succeed in vanquishing all our difficulties at a region blow. Signor Fetrucelli added a few words, and the abject dropped. single blow. ' Signe the subject dropped.

It is stated that on the joth mat, by order of his Majesty, a commission, composed of the highest generals in the service, would meet to consider the possibility of effecting a further reduction of the military budget. General Wrangel would preside. In the approaching meeting of the Chambers, several bills upon changes in the tariff may be expected. It is also the intention of government to ropeal the taxes upon corn and a considerable reduction of import duties upon rice, sattle and meat, and also mining productions; the latter to consist of a reduction of one per cent annually for the next three years, in order to support the iron trade against foreign competition.

A proposal is also pader discussion to increase the price of salt to its former rate, for the purpose of raising a fund to be devoted to the augmentation of the Prussian float.

Russia.

The St. Petersburg Gazetto de l'Accelemio states that, according to a communication addressed by the Minister of the interior to the committee of the press law, it was the intention of the government to maintain the system of censorship upon all periodical publications, but to replace it gradually by indicial proceedings.

The Journal de St. Petersburg auneances that the Emperor had authorized the issue of 18,000,000 roubles of Treasury notes.

Greece.

The Paris papers publish a telegram from Athens, of the 5th inst., stating that the insurgents at Naupia demand a general amnesty and a change of the ministry. A decree for the amnesty has been published, excepting nineteen of the chiefs of the insurrection.

The same telegram asserts that the English and French squadrous before Naupia are stationed there under pretence of protecting their respective Consuls, but, in reality, for the purpose of advising the insurgents to submit, and offering an asylum to those persons not included in the amnesty. The result is expected to transpire in the course of a week.

Additional telegrams from Calcutta to March 16 report that a person, calling himself Balla Rao, having corrupted some infantry regiments of the Nizam, a tunnil was on the eve of explosion. At this juncture, however, the plot was discovered. Palla Rao abscended, and peace was restored.

fiesh.

A large body of rebele had been driven out of a barricate at Wocaung by the imperialists, under the command of Colonel Ward, an American.

THE COUNT DE PARIS ON THE LOTALTY OF THE

THE COUNT BE PARKS ON THE LOTALTY OF THE HIGH TO THE UNION.

TO THE EDITION OF THE LONDON THES.

SIR—Will you have the kindness to insert in your next publication the following letter, addressed to me, as the Treessers of the Gowla Angling Club Relief Fund for this district, by his Royal Highness the Count de Paris? His Reyal Highness was a member of the club for two seasons. I therefore took the liberty of bringing under his notice the deep distress at present existing in this locality. I feel assured that his letter will be perused with much interest by these who sympathize with the wants of the suffering poor.

ROBERT MECREDY.

RECESS. Galway. April 7.

of the suffering poor. Recess, Galway, April 7. LETTER OF HIS ROYAL RIGHNESS,

MANASAS JUNCTION, VA., March 21, 1862.

DEAR SIM-I have received your letter, and I thank you for not having doubted of the interest I should take in the sufferings of the poor neighbors of Gowla. After having witnessed more than once the misfortunes of the Irish race on its own soil, I admire daily here on the continent of America its energies and devotion to the country of its adoption. I have sent an order to Messrs. Cours & Co., in London, to held at your disposal the sum of £20, which you may get through their correspondent in Dublin, and ald to the subscription list of the members of the Gowla Club.

To Robert Meerry, Esq. LETTER OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

The British Prize Ring.
THE COMING ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN HEENAN,
MACS AND SAYERS.

[From Bell's Life in London, April 5.]
We believe it is Heenan's intention at once to throw down the gauntiet to Mace, and have another shy for the original belt.

Mace, who stoms to have expected the arrival of a fresh candidate with some anxiety, writes to us from fresh candidate with some anxiety, writes to us from

Mace, who seems to have expected the arrival of a fresh candidate with some anxiety, writes to us from Norwich that Mr. Mess Phillips has full authority to treat with Heenan, and to sign articles to any amount up to £500 a side. It is rumored that Sayers has issued a carticalling on Heenan to once more try conclusions with hum; but as Sayers is under a bond never to fight again, and as his trustees are determined to prevent his doing so, we are inclined to believe this is mers gossip. At any rate, it is certain that if Sayers gave up his present profitable speculation and signed articles, the matter would not go further, as his friends would take steps to prevent it. We know not whether Heenan's brother has come over on the same business; but if he has, Mace has clearly his work cut out, seeing that should one brother be unsuccessful, the other would, doubtiers, spring up to avenge his fall.

In addition to his puglistic practice, the Benicia Boy has, we hear, undertaken an engagement with a troupe of equestrians during the exhibition.

has, we hear, undertaken an engagement with a tro-of equestrians during the exhibition. THE CHAMPIONS OF THE LIGHT WEIGHTS-FIGHT BETWEEN DAN THOMAS AND JOS NOLAN FOR £200

agreem Dan Thomas and Job Nollan for 2200 A SIDE.

A SIDE.

The nght yesterday, in England, between Dan Thomas and Joe Nolan, of the light weights, took place.

Thomas gained the first blood, with a left-hander, la the third round the constabulary made their appearance and the men left the ring, having been at it twenty-seven minutes.

With all despatch the ring was again pitched, and at seven minutes after one o'clock the battle recommenced.

nenced.
In the seventh bout Nolan was knocked down from the On the whole, twenty two rounds were fought in the two rings, making the aggregate time one hour and

a half.

The police made their appearance, and once more hostilities had to be suspended, and all returned to the metropolis. Thomas almost without a mark, while Molan
hore the proofs of his opponent's natting.

Commercial Intelligence.

The LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were inactive, but the quotations were enabled in municipally and the property of the funds were inactive. Consols closed at 92% a 7% for both money and account.

The discount market was without change. Rest bills 2% a 2% per cent. The indux of gold continued.

The Great Beitain had arrived from Melbourne with

13.63 onnoes of gold.
The applications for the new Egyptian lean greatly ex-

ceeded the amount required, and the loan was quoted at 2 a 2½ per cent premium.

A banking establishment for British Columbia had been started in London, under the title of the "Chartered Bank of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island." The capital is fixed at £250,000. Another project of a similar nature was also spoken of.

London, April 10, 1862.

The bills had been returned of Messrs. S. Jackson & Co., shicowners. St. Peters Alexandria, but their liabi-

The bills had been returned of Messers. S Jackson & Co., shipowners, St. Peters, Alexandria; but their liabilities are not more than about £15,000.

About £20,000 in bar gold were taken to the bank yesterday, making a total of £336,000 since the last return. Messers. W. S. Lindsay & Co. have placed the iron screw steamship Tynemouth, of 1,650 tons, on the berth for the gold fields of British Columbia, to sail from the London Decks on the 24th of next month.

The London News (city article) says the tendency of the stock markets yesterday was more favorable, particularly at the close of business. English railways advanced one-eighth to one quarter per cent.

The London Times' city article says the English funds yesterday remained without alteration. The railway market experienced an improvement during the later hours of business. After the official close of the market the tendency was sepsially favorable.

ETIS EDAGES, 33½ a 33½; Illinois Central, dis., 46 a 44.

LIVERTOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 9, 1862.

The market is firm and hardening, particularly for American descriptions, which are a shade dearer than when the Canada sailed. Sales or 7th and 8th inst. about 12,000 bales, including 4,500 on speculation and for expert. The market to-day (April 9) is firm and tending upward; sales 10,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Also shows an improving tendency for yarns made of American cotton, which are quoted generally %d. a %d. higher than last week.

Messre. Wakefield, Nash & Co.; Richardson, Spence & Co.; Bigland, Athya & Co. report flour in better demand at last week's decline. Quotations 25s. a 28s. 6d. Wheat very quiet, but unchanged: red Western, 10s. 3d. a 11s. 2d.; Southern, 11s. 4d. a 11d. 6d.; white, 12s. a 12s. 6d. Cornquiet at 27s. 9d. a 28s. for mixed, and 33s. a 34s. for white.

PROVISION MARKET.

Feef and pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon inactive and a shade easier. fard—Little doing; prices unaltered. Tailow in moderate demand at 44s. a 45s. 6d. for North American. Butter dull and 2s. a 5s. lower.

PRODUCE MARRET.

Ashes inactive. Sugar keeps steady. Coffee in limited deanad. Rice dull Linseed oil firm at 38s., in export casks. Rosin quiet but firm, at 14s. for common. Spirits of furpentine steady at 69s. a 70s.

LONDON MARKETS,

Breadstuffs dull and nominally unchanged. Sagar dull and partially easier. Coffoe well maintained. Tea quiet, but full rates asked. Bico dull and prices weak. Tailow in moderate demand at 46s. a 46s. 3d. Linseed of 36s. 9d a 25s. oil, 36s. 9d. n 37s.

LATEST MARKETS.
LIVERUPOL, April 10, 1862.
Cotton buoyant at unchanged rates: sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and exporters.
Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet, but steady.

Consols 93% a 94; Illinois Central shares, 44 a 44% discount; Erier, 52%.

IMPORTANT FROM ALABAMA.

General Beauregard's Despatch to General Cooper-Arrival of Rebel Reinforcements at Corinth-Great Importance of General Mitchel's Occupation of Huntsville, &c.

CINCINNATI, April 22, 1862. The Gazette's Huntsville (Ala.) correspondence says that Beauregard's despatch to General Cooper, calling for reinforcements, was found in the telegraph office, having passed over the wires before Mitchel's division reached Fluntsville, and about two thirds of the reinforcements called for had already passed down to Corinth. The emainder are collected at Chattanooga, and at other points on the Tennessee river, being unable to move for-ward on account of General Mitchel's obstructions. Beauregard's despatch was partly written in cypher, but was easily translated by General Mitchel. The rolling stock captured by General Mitchel has been sent to

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS, TENN.

speech of General Prentiss to the Captured Union Prisoners-Effect of General Mitchel's Movements in Alabama, &c. St. Louis, April 22, 1862. From a gentleman, who left Memphis a few days after

he battle of Pittsburg, we learn that the rebels, putting both days of the battle together, claim the victory. Their laim rests on the supposition that more were killed wounded and taken prisoners on the Union side than of

Our informant says that General Prentiss made a speech to his troops in Memphis, in which he endeavored to moinfy their complaints in relation to treatment, foed, &c. He told them they would soon be exchanged, and rallied them generally to keep, up good spirits.

General Prentiss was in excellent temper, and owned that the Union troops were defeated on Sunday, but said that the rebels were badly whapped on Monday. The prisoners were being sent to Richmond.

Our informant was in Houtsville when General Mitchel reached there with his division. The securing of that place was a complete surprise, and the occupation of the adread between Decator and Stevenson was regarded as the hardest blow the rebels have yet received.

The rebels were preparing to make a desperate stand at Corinth, and fresh troops were constantly arriving at Memphis when he left. Business at Memphis was almost entirely stagnated,

ed the people generally seemed to believe that they were on the eve of events which would speedily decide

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT WRIGHT.

Progress of the Siege-A Powerful Gunboat Coming from New Orleans. &c. (Correspondence of the Chicago Post.)

NEAR FORT PHILOW, Tenn., April 17, 1862. The United States gunboat fleet is still near Fort I'fllow, vigorously bombarding that rebel strenghold. All reports of the taking of the fort up to this date are premature. On the contrary, a smart and lengthy fight is in prospect.

The mortar bombardment was renewed this afternoon and was continued for some time, gradually relaxing the

rice, using one ten-inch gan, the shots from which fell close to the mortars and gunboats. One shot was so well imed as to fall within six feet of the Carondelet, causine her immediately to change her position. But little firing has been done by our gunboats, while the mortars have most effectually annoyed the enemy.

Pally deservers from the rebels state that the new

bourly expected to arrive and take part in the fight. This boat is said to be plated with railroad iron one foot thick, carries six boilers, twenty-four guns, and is able to run fifteen miles an hour-a thing simply impos-

These same deserters also state that the fort has been reinforced with ten thousand men. This, likewise, may be looked upon as a doubtful story. The number in the fort was about five thousand.

The inhabitants here claim the battle of Pittsburg. They say it is a complete victory for the rebels, and that when Beauregard withdrow his forces he did it in perfect order by reason of Buell's arrival. Grant's army is said to have been broken in pieces and utterly demoralized. Ecauregard's forces are variously stated at one hundred housand men. A report was brought in yesterday that

Memphis was burned, but it is not credited. When the news of the fall of Island No. 10 reache here, most of the slave owners took their niggers and decamped. The inhabitants remaining claim to be Union, and furnish our commanders with all the information they can.

CHICAGO, April 22, 1962. A special despatch to the Chicago Journal, from Caire, says that the news from the fleet at Fort Wright is unimportant. The bombardment continues.

The rebels have cut the levee at the Arkansas shore opposite the fort, and the fine farming lands there are now covered with a lake of water for miles around. The residents are greatly exasperated at this outrage.

News from Gen. Halleck's Army.

CHURAGO, April 22, 1862.

Most encouraging news continues to be received from Seneral Halleck's army. Arrival of Cotton and Tobacco from Ten-

nessec. Pressure, Pa., April 22, 1862. The first boatload of cotton and tobacco from the Tennessee river has arrived, having left Nashville last week, and will pass East over the Pennsylvania Railroad

Arrest of Rev. D. R. McAnally at St. Louis. Sr. Leurs, April 22, 1862. Rev. D. R. McAnally, editor of the St. Louis Christia Adox ate, has been arrested and placed in a military in

THE SIEGE AT YORKTOWN.

Interesting Despatches from Our Army Correspondents.

Favorable Progress of the Operations of the Union Army.

FINE PRACTICE OF THE SHARPSHOOTERS.

Cessation of Hostilities while the Rebels Carry Off Their Dead.

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM YORKTOWN. åc.,

FORTRESS MONBOR, April 21, 1862. There is nothing new from Yorktown, except that mat re are progressing satisfactorily.

The weather is still bad. Washington, April 22, 1862. All was quiet at Fortress Monroe and Yorktown to-day at one o'clock P. M. The weather was pleasant, the army in high heart, and operations progressing favorably. Arrivals from the peninsula in front of Yorktown to-day bring cheerful accounts of the progress of General McClellan's preparations for the last blow to the rebellion. Even the storm of Sunday occasioned no cessation of the work.

Our Army Correspondence.

WARWICK COURT HOUSE, Va., April 18, 1862.
The Good Understanding Between the Rebel and Union Pickets-The Appearance of the Country-Peculiarities

of Warwick Court House, &c.

My experience has been since I have been here, that the best and cheapest mode of obtaining information of the movements of our army is to go out on picket, and make a bargain with the generous fee that we will not fire on each other, and then sit down and hold a little riendly conversation together.

The pickets of one of our regiments and those of the

Iwenty-ninth South Carolina Volunteers seem to have stablished quite a friendly intercourse with each other 1 don't know whether there are twenty-nine regiments from South Carolina or not; but they tell us they are the Twenty-ninth, and are from near Columbia. Most of hem are stonecutters, and have quite a number of acquaintances in our regiment who were working in Obarleston and Columbia about the time of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. They say that they are much in want of coffee and salt, and one of them offers to come over in a cance if we will agree not to make a prisoner of him, and trade off some tobacco and whiskey for coffee and sail. Our boys would not agree to the proposal, but agreed that they would not fire on them; so they came down and sat or the banks of the river, which at that point is but about tinued the conversation with us others went into the river bathing, our boys doing the same. Their esti-mates of their forces vary from 15,000 to 45,000. When repreached for the burning of Hampton, and for their various acts of vandalism, they replied that "there would be a greater leaving and burning here in a few days." The impression left on our minds was that they intended to burn and evacuate Yorktown shortly. They acknowledge that they are sick of the war, and that prothers ought not to fight egainst brothers. One of

acknowledge that they are sick of the war, and that brothers eight not to fight segainst brothers. One of them said he would like to settle the tsaue by a game of euchre; for, said he, "I'm hell on euchre." They offer to give us Richmond papers for the New York Heralt; but we can hardly afford to make the exchange, when we get the Heralto only about once a week, and then have to pay twenty-five cents for a copy. We feel, however, annous to send them something to enlighten their minds, because they claim the victory at Pittsburg Landing. When they were about to be relieved by another company they told us that the company that would relieve them was from a Georgia regiment, and had telescopic rilles, and would shoot us if we did not hide in the woods.

The Georgia company commenced firing as soon as they got on post, and from that time out it was a continued game of bush fighting, with "nebody hurt on our side." This Georgia regiment was the same one that engaged the Second Rhode Island regiment at Bull run. The Georgians said they had a haversack which they took at Bull run, marked Lieutenant O. F. G. Clarko, Second Rhode Island Volunteers. Lieut, Charke, now a captain, thought they had had the loan of it long enough and had better hand it over. They demurred and invited him over to take it. He has the subject under consideration, and thinks he will, in a few days, if the General should give the orders, go over on the other side, and not only take his haversack, but help to take a battery. Among all the Virginians I have seen since I have been here, I have seen but one that could either read or write. The country looks old, and the inhabitant have an air of aboriginal simplicity that

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, April 19, 1862. Operations of One of the Corps-The Second Line-State of

the Peninsula and the Weather, dc.

The corps to which I have been attached has had as yet but little participation in the exciting operations going on for the reduction of the rebel stronghold at Yorktown. Thus far the only portion of this corps engaged has been a battery of one of the brigades. The duty assigned to the battery has been to prevent work upon a small mud fort about two and a half miles distant and for several days the pieces have been served quite actively, but with variable success, the rebels continuing operations in spite of the occasional shells dropped around them. None of the infantry have been engaged. The corps will probably be moved to the front soon, and the men afforded the opportunity which they so ardently desire, to have a hand in the game now

front soon, and the men afforded the opportunity which they so ardently desire, to have a hand in the game now going on.

The peninsula may be termed the paradise of frogs. All night long the country around is scarcely bearable on account of the infernal racket which goes on continually from the noisy denizens of the marshes and ponds which abound on this tongue of Virginia territory. But there is no escape from this nuisance, and the camps sndure it as best they can. The weather here has become suddenly June-like. The days are as warm as in New York during that mouth, while the nights, in the clearings, are as cost as in October. A strange combination of weather seems to prevail, and there are apprehensions that the health of the troops will suffer in consequence of the sudden changes from heat to cold. Aiready there are appearances of a slight increase in typhoid cases; but it may be that with proper precentions the threatened evils will be averted. A poor country decidedly is this same peninsula which the federal troops are called upon to light for. Flat and uninteresting, unproductive and unprofitable, impassable in rainy weather, and aimost unin-institute in dry, it affords very little in the way of airraction to a stranger. The former inhabitants have all left, and in view of the apparently Ged-forsaken condition of the locality they can scarce be blamed for taking themselves off to any where eise. The government will have to take possession of the whole peninsula under the confiscation act; but I do not think the whele concerns will pay the expenses, however disposed of.

IN FRONT OF YORKTOWN, VA., APRIL 20, 1862. Fright of the People from the Scene of Operations -- Visit the Mansien of a Union-Loving Virginian—A Sample of the Rebet Despotism—What the Colored Folks Say—"Cali

forma Joe," of the Berdan Sharpshooters, dc.
The map of the siege of Yorktown in 1781, published in the HERALD, forms a subject of interesting study to off. pers and men bere. The fidelity of its outline of York town, and the creeks, ravines, swamps and land on and asual observer. The same road to Hampton is still used and the house now occupied as a hospital is not far, evidently, from where the hospital steed at the Revolution

It is true the aspect of the country has changed since the time the commander of our Revolutionary heroes occupied this ground. But there are the windings of the river and creeks and trees and rocks and ravines and hills and plains the same now as then-the broad, bold and indellible stamp of sature, ever present and unchangeable. The memory and thought patriotic feeling, and there is that in it and all the coneident circumstances of national struggle and purpose that carries confidence of sure victory in the days of coming contest. I may state, in this connection, that in several places have been found the runned remains of the Revolutionary fortifications. I examined one of these ancient earthworks this forenoon. It is on the peningular plot of ground near the enemy's works on the right, formed by a bend of Wormsley creek. The forma, tion of the earthwork is plainly discernible, the ditch would it and rifle pits. Pive trees cover the spot east. To listen to the gentle muchus lag of the wind through the plactree to a bike holding mighty communion with the souls of the patriotic dead, who, in

merous as well as interesting one, were now rid of the painful fears they had endured for long months past, and besides were in the enjoyment of comforts—tea, coffee, sugar, salt, and such like articles, which heretofore could only be procured by paying fabulous prices. On

could only be procured by paying fabulous prices. On his stating that he had two sons and a son-in-law in the rebel army, I could not resist the inquiry how they came to duffer with him upon the subject of the war, and ealist in the ranks of the enemy.

"There are no young men to be found," he said, a shade of sadness overspreading his countenance, and his eyes suffused with tears, "who love their country more than my boys. They are young and stalwart, and there was no help for them. They were compelled to take up arms. Thank God, they will not fire a shot at a Union soldier. Their shots will be in the air."

"They may be shot," broke in Mrs. Parkhurst; "but I shall mourn them as a Northern mother mourns her sons killed in fighting for their country."

"And there are many Southern sons," resumed Mr. Parkhurst, "who will do as my sons have sworn to do. This war has been brought about by lying, ambitious politicians. Could the rank and file of the rebel army lo-day assert their wish and will, they would come over to the Union side and work hencefor ward for the capture and hanging of the rebel army leaders who have so base ly betrayed them."

In the course of the conversation Mr. Parkhurst gave some instances of the inchriated habits and ferceity of officers of rebel regiments recently encamped in his vicinity. He saw with his own eyes the colonel of the louisiana Tigers run his sword through his horse, because the latter deported himself in a style that did not suit his fercelous fancy. He also confirmed the shooting of twenty members of this regiment in Richmond, for their acts of lawlessness in that city. General Magruder's fondness for old Bourben and other alcoholic distillations he mentioned as a chronic failing and well known to everybody in his command. They compelled negroes to de the burden of the manual work, and made up more of shooting one than of stealing a fat cow or pig.

A goed delegation of the colored population, who

pelled negroes to do the burden of the manual work, and made no more of shooting one than of stealing a fat cow or pig.

A good delegation of the colored population, who once worked without wages and butter on the hoccake, still linger about here. They failed to see the advantage of pursuing their flecing masters. One any day may gather up a great deal of wit, folly, wisdom and such like intellectual coruscations that furnish food for the metaphysically inclined, by going among them and talking with them. I mot one the other day of Jim Crow expression of face and hair, who says he was in Yorktown at the time of the Revolutionary siege. I left him profoundly impressed with his Gulliverian aptitude at story telling, and I doubt not the reader will be so impressed on reading the following pertion of my confab with him:—

"Did you see the shooting?" I inquired.

"Yes, indeedee, massa; I seed it all."

"The musketry wesn't ouffin, but seein' the big cannon balls skeered me some."

"How did you lescape getting killed?"

non balls skeered me some."
"How did you escape getting killed?"
"I stayed hid in a deep, big cellar all de 'hole time, massa," responded the catechied Ethiopian representative, with a breadth of grin and compass of guffaw that showed very clearly that, in his own estimation, he had done one smart thing in his life, if he had never done another.

done one smart thing in his life, if he had never done another.

A second colored brother I have met in my wanderings whose notions of personal smartness do not reach the altitude of the one mentioned. His modesty, what is more, takes a direction many white folks would do well to imitate. He said he had been a slave all his life, and his last owner was Mr. Clark, who owns a large amount of property, and who, by the way, is a corporal in the Peninsular Guard, a rebet receiment.

by the way, is a convergence or wrong?" I asked him.
"Do you think slavery right or wrong?" I asked him.
"Wrong, ob course, massa."
"How so?"
"I know it be wrong, massa, but I can't arger."
Here is a portion of a conversation with a third negro, and with it I will wind up the negro question. He had insisted that the negroes were as well off slaves as they ware free.

insisted that the negroes were as well off slaves as they were free.

"They order 'have themselves," remarked the argumentative individual referred to, putting himself in an oratorical attitude, "and get good masters, like me, and they will be well taken care of."

"And you have always been well taken care of "I remarked, in a congratulatory tone; "you are one of the looky ones."

The Georgia company commenced firing as soon as they got on post, and from that time out it was a continued game of bush fighting, with "nobody hurt on our side." This Georgia regiment was the same one that engaged the Second Rhode island regiment at Bull run. The Georgians said they had a haversack which they took at Bull run, marked Lieutenant O. F. G. Clarko, Second Rhode island Volunteers. It is too to be seen to be subject under consideration, and thinks he will, in a few days, if the Georgian though they had he be subject under consideration, and thinks he will, in a few days, if the Georgia should give the orders, go over on the other side, and not only take his haversack, but help to take a battery. Among all the Virginians i have seen but one that is strikingly in contrast with the intelligent, knowing Northmen.

They demured and invited him over to take it. He has the subject under consideration, and thinks he will, in a few days, if the Georgia should give the orders, go over on the other side, and not only take his haversack, but help to take a battery. Among all the Virginians i have seen but one that is strikingly in contrast with the intelligent, knowing Northmen.

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They demured and invited him over to take it. He has easy he like the sport, and he means to the other side, and not take a battery. Among all the Virginians is implicitly that is strikingly in contrast with the intelligent, knowing Northmen.

They demured and invited him over to take it. He has easy he like the sport, and he means to the due in the ground just big enough for himself. His unsering rife has made many a rebel bite the dues it. He says he likes the sport, and he means to keep it up. A rebel rife ball knocked off a portion of the upper band of his rife. He esteems this a mere trifle.

An acceptable rain storm set in last evening. It is raining as I close this letter. At our loft is heard

FOUR MILES ABOVE WARMER COURT HOUSE, April 20, 1862.

The Sharpshoeters—A Flag of Pruce—Burial of the Dead-

The Rebel Loss at the Fight-Rain Again-Rapid Fir ing, de., de. In this immediate neighborhood the war has dwindled o the tipe practice of sharpshooting, and we "fright the

souls of dreadful adversaries" at telescopic range. Our excitement is that of sport rather than of war. Our skirmishers, intent as astronomers, patient as fish-ermen, lie under cover all day, and since they have lain of Beauregard, seems to have "felt it to be his duty to

withdraw from the scene;" not in defeat, of course; for we know that he is not far away; nor yet in trepidation but only that he very naturally does not like to be stalked at, and perhaps does not like the peculiar voice of that army minstrel, the rifle ball. Neither does your correspondent. Luckily, we have heard this sound. We say luckily not in the assumption of especial valor, but because we have a fancy that he who is hit heareth it not. Happy, therefore, is the man who hears it. Now, we cannot say that the sound is musical; yet never did the ut de poitrine excite livelog-Far away you hear a report, faint-by res son of the distance-and in a second or two, a swift, delicate whisper flies through the air and is lost. Sid ney Smith called the hiss of the cobra di capello "the whisper of death;" but it is a hoarse sound to this-a barsh, coarse noise, with reality in it-this might be taken for its echo, except that it is infinitely faster. For three days now our men have practised toward the rebel batteries. Numerous glasses observe every movement made, and if an adventurous rebel indulges in peep, he is of course instantly seen, and as instantly an nounced. "There is a heady' says one; and instantly five or eix begin to hunt for it through those wonderful telescopic sights, and some further direction from the original discoverer helps the hunt. should the head go down as soon as seen, so much the better for the head. Sometimes it stays long enough to be found and sighted, and is then almost inevitably pierced; for the accuracy of fire with these rifles (at rest) is scarcely less than managious. One announce-ment—There is a whole man in an embrasure"—is simest always anticipated by the fire of one or more rilles; for the embrasures are particularly kept undel "sight." Put it must be admitted that the men of the great Southern nation dedge well and quickly-even as he dipper dives. However much they have said about the "last ditch," in this case they always prefer the first. Yet two days ago one of the enemy's men expressed his contempt of our riflemen in a very positive man his contempt of our rillemen in a very positive manner. He boldly sprang out upon the parapet of one of their intreachments and began a "double shulle." This entertainment was cut short by a single shot, and the bold fellow fell over, baving apparently "shuffled off this mertal coil."

As a consequence of rill this the enemy's batteries are completely signer. Not a shot has been fixed from his artitlery for three days, and though our battery gives an occasional remembrancer there is no response. Such is the position of affairs on our front, and now we wait for orders.

Yesterday, at about two P. M., a white flag was shown from the enemy's batteries, and immediately after at officer came out across the dam and was mot by an offi-cer of our seneral's staff. He came to request that hos cer of our search a stat. The came to request that nortilities should cease for two hours, in order that our
dead, left upon the field, might be buried. Hestilities
ceased accordingly, and thirty mus bodies were brought
over. Not a word had previously been speken about
these men from either side, though it must certainly
have been known that some dead were left upon the field.
One man, who had thus lain on the field more than two
does not two nights, was still hive, and was taken into days and two nights, was still alive, and was taken and

An once of our side; roffered an exchange of informa-tion with the rebel officer as to the extent of the less on either side; but the rebel officer decimed. He said, how-

1781, laid down their lives here, and with them the foundations of the Union our Northern soldiers are under arms to day to render sacred and perpetual, and to accomplish which they have piedged their lives also. There are but few people living about here who were here before the advent of our army. Most of the inhabitants fled at the approach of our troops. Confiding in the truthfulness of the statements of the rebel leaders that they would all be killed, their dwellings pillaged and burned, and all their property confiscated or destroyed, they hurried panic-stricken away, satisfied with saving their lives. Those who have remained have reason to congratulate themselves that they allowed their better judgment to control their fears. They find their persons are safe, their property secure. I visited one of the old stamp Virginia mansions yesterday, near Cheeseman's creek, eccupied by a Mr. Parkhurst and family. Mr. Parkhurst is now past sixty, and has lived in this section of the State nearly all his life. He had faith in the Union cause and the Union army, and it was a faith that had not been misplaced. His family, which is a very numerous as well as interesting one, were now rid of the painful fears they had endured for long months past, and

Rebel News from Yorktown.

THE FIGHT ON THE PENINSULA.—THE WOUNDED.
[Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.]

The fight on the peninsula Wednesday excited vast interest here, and the bulletin hoards were surrounded all day by an anxious crowd of readers. Our people considently expected foller accounts in the dailies this morning, but were disappointed. They contained the same that was posted yesterday, but nothing more. Several gentlemen on the accommadation train, which left your, city this morning at nine o'slock, brought over copies of the Express, and I was fortunate enough to secure one. I see you have several interesting particulars not mentioned in any other paper. The gallant and deeply lamented Colonel McKinney was well known here, and his death is greatly mourned. If I mistake not be graduated at the Virginia Military Institute with distinction, and those who are well calculated to judge say he was an accomplished officer. The Fifteenth North Carolina seems to have suffered more than any other regiment capaced, and it is gratifying to know that they sustained the well caroling to know that they sustained the hour this letter is penned, not even a rumor has oops engaged.
At the hour this letter is penned, not even a rumor has

At the hour this letter is penned, not even a rumor has reached us from the peninsula. All believe that a general engagement is imminent there, and that it cannot be deferred longer than to-day or to morrow. What Gen. McClellan is waiting for it is not for us to say; but knowing ones think that our generals will not wait much longer for anybody or anything. Expecting a great battle as any moment, our Mayor, Mr. Joseph Mayo, has issued the following notice in the morning papers of this day:— To rise Crizens or Richmonn,—Many wounded soldies from Yorktown may be expected in Richmond. The battle for the defence of this city is about to be fought. Accommodations for the brave soldiers will be needed. Let the people of Richmond need to night at half-past seven o'clock, at the City Hall, to make the necessary arrangements. I ask every housekeeper to come prepared to open his house to the gallant men who have perfled their lives in our defence.

That there will be a hearty response to this call there can be no doubt. Not a man, woman or child in our midst will now refuse to extend every aid in their power to these wounded soldiers.

midst will now refuse to extend every aid in their power to these wounded soldiers.

THE REBEL COLONEL M'EINNEY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[By telegraph to the Richmond Dispatch.]

LYNCHERD, April 18, 1862.

Colonel McKinney, who was killed on the Peninsula, Wednesday, was buried here last evening. There was a large turnout of the citizens.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 19.]

The Lynchburg Virginian pays the following tribute to the memory of Colonel McKinney, who fell in the bettie on the Peninsula hast Wednesday:—
In common with many of our readers, we regret to hear of the death of this gentleman, a native, and, until within two years past, a citizen of Lynchburg. Colonel McKinney was a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, and when the war broke out was Professor of Tactics in the North Carolina Military Institute. He volunteered his services to his adopted State, was elected a Captain, and subsequently Colonel of the Fifteenth North Carolina regiment, at the head of which he fell, day before yesterday, whist gallantly defending the soil of his native State. Colonel McKinney was quite a young man, and had bright prospects before him; but, alast they have been suddenly blighted, and an aged, infirm father, sisters and brothers, by all of whom he was deservedly estemded, are left to mourn the sudden death of a beloved son and brother.

The remains of Colonel McKinney reached Fetersburg on Thursday, on the way to Lynchburg, for intermest.

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THE FENINSULA.

[From the Petersburg Express, April 19.

The telegraph brought no tidings from the peninsula yesterday. The James river steamer did not stop at City Point as usual, and consequently we are without any information through that source. Passengers from Craney Island and Norfolk report that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Lee's Milis for several hours during Thursday night, but we have been unable to learn the cause. The impression still provails that a great battle must be fought there in less than twenty-four hours. This, however, has been the impression among outsiders for more than a week past, but there has been no regular battle.

or more than a week pass, we there are described battle.

PREFARE FOR TAKING CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

[From the Potersburg Express.]

In view of the imminence of a tremendous conflict in the peninsula, which may occur at any hour, the following brief and appropriate communication we hope will lead immediately to the action in our community which it invokes. We see from Northern papers that arrangements have been made in Phinadelphia and other cities for taking care of the wounded in the approaching battle, in a way to relieve their sufferings and minister to their comfort as much as possible. Such an example in our foe is worthy of our imitation, and in this opinion every southerner will concur. We therefore submit the suggestion of our correspondent to the attention of our citizens, not doubting that it will meet their unanimous and cordula lapproal—

cordial approval.—

A succession.

A great battle on the peninsula is imminent. The transportation of the sick and wounded can be more easily effected to Petersburg than to any other city save fichamend; and I would respectfully suggest that the Mayor call a meeting of the citizens, as has already been done in Richmond, for the purpose of making arrangements to take care of those who may suffer in the field of battle.

A PHYSICIAN.

Advance of the Troops to Harrisonburg and Suray-The Shenandoah Valley Abandoned by the Enemy-The Rebei Forces En Route for Gordonsville, &c. WASHINGTON, April 22, 1862.

The following has been received at the War Depart-NEW MARKET, April 22, 1862. To E. W. Stanton, Secretary of War - Our advance is near Harrisonburg. We have troops

cross the mountains protecting the bridges on the She-

nandoah at Almy, and on the Suray road. To-day we passed a force forward to Suray. The people were greatly alarmed at first on account of the reports circulated by the rebels as to the treatment they would receive from us, but in the course of a few hours they became quite reconciled to the presence of the

There is a good road to Warrenten, twenty-five miles and a turnpike to Culpepper Court House, the same dis

In several recent sharp skirmishes with the enemy we lost three men.

The rebel Jackson has abandoned the Valley of Virginia permanently, and is en route for Gordensville by

Every day brings its prisoners and numerous deserters N P BANKS Major General. Complimentary Resolutions from Ohio to

he way of the mountains.

Gen. Shields. The following complimentary resolutions have been received by Gen. Shields from the Legislature of Ohio :-Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representa-tives of Ohio, That a vote of thanks be and is bereby tendered to Brig. Gen. Shields, and the brave officers and men under his command, for their gallant conduct in the recent victory at Winchester, Va. Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby re-quested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to Gen. Shields, to be read to his command.

REPORTS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Rebel Account of a Repulse of Union Troops at Elizabeth City, N. C. FORTRESS MONROE, April 21, 1862. A fine of truce was received to-day.

A Petersburg paper of this morning says that the enate has refused to concur in the House resolution fo

The same paper also contains a report of a repulse of a Union force, under Gen. Burnside, at Elizabeth City. 11 is stated that the Union troops, 5,000 strong, attempted to land there, but were repulsed, with a loss of five bun dred killed, by a Confederate force of 1,000, including a Georgia regiment. The rebel less in killed is stated at fifteen, including Capt. McCoun and Lieut. Wilson, both

of the Georgia regiment.

A report of the same fight, to the same effect, was cur rent in Norfolk last night. Wasmisoron, April 22, 1862.

Richmond papers of yesterday (Monday) morning, conain a telegraphic report of the landing of our forces near Elizabeth City, N. C., and an engagement at that point. They admit that their forces retired to the DismalSwamp Canal, with a loss of thirty-eight killed and wounded and say that the federal loss was heavy.

They also notice the occupation of Fredericksburg, and complain of the withdrawal of their troops, which were there in force, without a contest. All Clear at Cape Race.

Sr. Jouss, N. F., April 21, 1862
The loc has entirely disappeared from the violaity of Cape Race, and it is confidently anticipated that Furepean news will be obtained there almost immediately.